

INTIMATIONS

INTIMATIONS

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

is a source of endless pleasure to the entire household.



INVALUABLE AS AN ENTERTAINER.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

TO SMOKERS OF VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavor and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the bon ami of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

THE WESTMINSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD., are now giving away beautiful calendars. The frontispiece is a charming picture of the Tower Bridge, entitled the "Pool of London." The calendar is in three pieces and there are interleaved three charming beauty types, and it is given away in return for the following empty tins—

8 "RECESS" VIRGINIA 50S TINS,
OR 10 "AIDE-DE-CAMP" VIRGINIA 50S TINS.

Return Tins to—

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

The supply of calendars is limited.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

WAR NEWS.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

THE ENGLISH COAST RAID.

GRAPHIC DETAILS.

SCARBOROUGH CHURCH STRUCK DURING COMMUNION SERVICE.

Telegrams to Australian papers concerning the raid on the English coast on the 16th December state that the shelling of Scarborough by German warships began at 9 o'clock in the morning, when most people were at breakfast. Many of the residents fled towards Hull.

The Exchange Telegraph Company reports that four cruisers took part in the bombardment. Huge holes were made in several buildings, and the town hall was slightly damaged. The Scarborough wireless station, however, is intact. The first report was that 18 people were killed.

About forty shells fell in the town. The objective points were apparently the wireless station and the town hall. Two shells struck St. Martin's Church during Communion service, but the congregation remained calm.

The German cruisers steamed slowly past the town, firing as they moved.

THE WHITBY VISITATION.

Two cruisers bombarded Whitby, on the Esk, 17 miles north of Scarborough. A number of houses and Whitby Abbey were partially destroyed.

Thirty shells were thrown into Whitby, some falling three miles inland.

The damage is chiefly confined to the Meadowfield district.

Under cover of a haze the warships approached to within a mile of Whitby. The first shot lodged at Eastcliffe, and then the Germans got the range, and shells rained into the town. It is estimated that 200 projectiles were fired. Many fell short.

The fire was directed at the coastguard buildings, which were slightly damaged. Windows were broken throughout the town, and otherwise the damage was apparently not serious.

Many precautions had been planned in the east coast towns, and these were carried out. The gas was turned off at North Shields, and the military guarded the post office.

SCENE IN HARTLEPOOL.

TROOPS PARADED TO PREVENT POSSIBLE LANDING.

When the thunder of the guns was first heard at West Hartlepool the inhabitants regarded it as gun practice. Then they heard explosions in the direction of the railway station and shipyards, and saw the water front burst into flames. The weather was hazy, nothing being visible except sudden jets of flame when the forts came into action.

All the troops were paraded to prevent a possible landing being made by the Germans. Shops and offices were emptied and business suspended. The waterworks were partly damaged, and several houses in the higher parts of the town were wrecked.

Many people ran to the park, and several shells fell in their midst. None were hurt.

Residents at Blackhall Rocks, five miles from West Hartlepool, saw ships firing broadsides, then wheeling round and firing opposite broadsides.

It is reported that the raiding warships displayed British signals, and were taken for friendly vessels until they opened fire.

One family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, at Hartlepool, were killed. In another case only one child of a family of four escaped. Several children who were proceeding to school were killed.

William Avery, a Salvation Army adjutant, who was killed at Hartlepool, leaves a widow and five children.

A shell burst among a group of volunteers and killed seven.

HARTLEPOOL FORTS RESPOND.

The Press Bureau reports that the Germans engaged the fortress at West Hartlepool, but were driven off. This bombardment was simultaneous with the firing at Scarborough, and lasted 25 minutes.

One shell set fire to the gasworks. 20s of houses were destroyed and a number of people were killed.

WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.

The War Office reports: "Two German battle cruisers, and some armoured cruisers, began the bombardment of Hartlepool at 8.15 in the morning. The land batteries replied, and apparently hit and damaged the enemy's vessels. The firing ceased at 8.30, and the cruisers retired away."

"None of our guns were touched. A shell fell in the lines of the 18th Service Battalion. The Durham Light Infantry lost seven killed and 14 wounded."

"Some damage was done in the town, where the gasworks were set on fire. During the bombardment, especially at West Hartlepool, the streets were crowded."

"Simultaneously a battle cruiser and an armoured cruiser fired fifty shots into Scarborough, and these did considerable damage."

"Two battle cruisers fired shots into Whitby, and damaged some buildings."

The War Office adds that at all places there was an entire absence of panic, and the demeanour of the people was everything that could be desired."

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the funerals of the victims of the German bombardment at Scarborough. The Archbishop of York, Dr. Cosmo Lang, in the course of an address at a memorial service, stated that the death of the innocents would be a reminder of the ruthless ferocity of the war spirit which the Allies were striving to destroy.

THRILLING STORIES.

HOW THE TOWNS FARED.

A couple of flashes and the roar of big guns startled the people of Scarborough, most of whom were at breakfast, in the gaslight, as it was an unusually dark morning.

One light cruiser came close to the shore, while a bigger vessel at a distance was firing recklessly. The whole sea front was swept with a rapid succession of shells.

Most damage was done at Castle Hill, the keep of which was damaged. Shells struck the General Hospital and the Royal Northern Infirmary, where there were wounded soldiers, but none were injured.

The Town Hall and several churches were damaged, and telegraph wires broken down. The western part of the town suffered badly. Many houses were demolished.

The guns fired in threes, and after a few seconds' pause a terrifying explosion indicated where the shells lodged. Three shells struck the Grand Hotel and inflicted heavy damage.

A wounded resident who has arrived in London estimates that nearly 100 houses were destroyed at East Scarborough. He adds that the population generally is calm.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

The persons killed at Scarborough include several children and Mr. John Hall, an ex-alderman of the town.

A postman was about to hand a letter to a servant when a shell exploded between them. Both were killed.

A mother and daughter who were fleeing from their house were killed on the doorstep. Elsewhere a mother and her two children were killed.

CHASE OF RAIDING SQUADRON.

The Hull trawler *Cassandra*, when 30 miles from Scarborough on December 16th saw a German dreadnought and seven other warships firing their guns. Their shells hissed overhead. One narrowly missed the mast of the trawler.

A British squadron, about 10 miles in the rear, followed, firing for half an hour. The squadron then gradually relinquished the chase.

Correspondents on the east coast suggest that the German warships follow British trawlers, knowing that they are then in a safe position, and thus able to reach England without incurring much danger of a mine field.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA ATTACKED.

A wounded lieutenant and six men from a destroyer are in hospital at South Shields.

It is stated that three German cruisers and four destroyers attacked the Tyne flotilla. A shell exploded aboard a destroyer and wounded others besides the seven who are in hospital.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The total casualties on the east coast were 110 killed and 405 wounded. A shell killed 15 schoolboys at Hartlepool.

The list of casualties includes Hartlepool's 55 civilians, eight soldiers, and 4 sailors.

A coastguardsman at Scarborough stuck to his post through a rain of shells until his signals reached the authorities. The station was blown to atoms after he quitted it.

The Admiralty announces that five patrolmen were killed and 15 wounded off Hartlepool.

OBJECT OF RAID TO RELIEVE GERMAN DEPRESSION.

The belief is expressed that the objects of the raid were to relieve the depression in Germany and to create a panic in England, in the hope of retarding reinforcements for the Continent. Another object, equally futile, was to divert some of the warships guarding the North Sea, and thereby enable the would-be raiders to reach the trade routes or contraband to enter Germany. The *Emden's* fate and the result of the Falkland Islands battle were also great factors.

The newspapers recall Count Reventlow's recent statement that the Germans must see clearly in order to fight with success, and must fight ruthlessly in the proper meaning of the word.

"THEY WILL COME ONCE TOO OFTEN."

The *Times* states that although there was some excitement there was not the slightest trace of panic, and there never will be. The possibility of a raid was widely known. "We fully expect the German ships to come again," says *The Times*, "but they will come once too often."

RAID A VIOLATION OF HAGUE CONVENTION.

The indignation which has been universally aroused by the attack, which in the case of such undefended towns as Whitby and Scarborough manifests a violation of the Hague Convention, is exceeded only by sympathy with the innocent victims of the barbaric act.

It is generally agreed among experts who are discussing the bombardment that our control of the North Sea fleet cannot everywhere be absolute. Moreover, the blockade of the German coasts is not a close blockade, as in older wars, inasmuch as it was intended to tempt the Germans to come into the open.

SCARBOROUGH A FORTIFIED PLACE.

Captain von Pappen, the German attaché to the German Embassy at New York, has issued a statement to the effect that the German attacks made on Whitby, Scarborough, and Hartlepool do not infringe the Hague Convention of 1907, as Article One only prohibits attacks upon undefended or unfortified places. The English, he claims, are fortified or defended towns. Hence they are open to bombardment.

The *Latin* reproduces stamps, prepared in Berlin, indicating that Switzerland would become part of the German Empire. Princess Patricia's Regiment is now in the firing line. This is the first Canadian contingent to reach the front.

GERMANY'S VERSION OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

MORE "TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDES." It is officially stated from Berlin, in connection with the raid on the English coast, that when the Germans were approaching England, of four British destroyers attacking the German cruisers one was sunk and the others were damaged and disappeared. The German ships received some shots from the coast batteries with but slight damage. The Hartlepool batteries were silenced, and a British destroyer was sunk elsewhere.

BERLIN ELATED.

IRON CROSSES FOR THE RAIDERS? Berlin was decked out with flags and the bells were rung for the alleged victories in Poland and the naval raid. Many people demand that those who took part in the attack on Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby shall be decorated with the Iron Cross.

PROPOSED REPETITION.

A message from Copenhagen on December 19th says that Naval circles in Hamburg are sharply discussing the German raid on the British coast. A number of non-Prussian naval officers declared that it was against their sense of honour to shell unfortified towns. The Kaiser and the Admiralty, however, overruled their objection.

Several submarines accompanied the raiders, and other vessels were ready to sail if the German ships got into trouble. If the weather makes it possible similar raids will, it is stated, be organized at short intervals, and an attempt will be made to land a few thousand men, who will expect to be taken prisoners, but may force a recall of troops from the Continent.

AUSTRIAN PRESS JUBILANT.

The Vienna Press is jubilant at the east coast raid. The *Neue Freie Presse* says: "The insolent foe now knows what comes of threatening Germany's existence."

The *Neue Wiener Journal* declares: "England must now fight for her own existence. This is the turning point of the war."

FOREIGN PRESS COMMENTS.

"MURDEROUS MALICE." The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent reports that a Wall Street journal describes the bombardment of undefended places as "an act of cowardly and murderous malice, which will do Germany more harm than good." It is added that one prevalent view in America is that the confusion which is apparently dominating Germany's military staff has extended to the High Sea Fleet, whose enforced inactivity must have been very galling.

"GERMANS WILL NEVER LAND ON BRITISH SOIL." The Italian newspapers severely censure the Germans for their bombardment of Scarborough and Whitby, as they are open towns, and are not situated in the region of war operations. They quote this latter phrase from an official German communication of December 16th, in which Germany protested against the bombardment of Freiburg.

The *Messenger* states that airmen merely flew over Freiburg, and bombed the military buildings, while the German bombardment of the British towns was intended to destroy everything and kill unarmed citizens, thus proving the hatred which is burning in the German people and the Kaiser against the English. The action may be repeated, the paper adds, but the Germans will never land on British soil.

FRENCH CALL IT "MASSACRE." The Paris newspapers are indignant at the "massacre"—such is the term used in describing the German naval raid on the Yorkshire coast. The papers say that Germany's action will arouse a spirit in England which will prove fatal to the German Navy. They describe that navy as "walking into the lion's mouth."

AMERICA AND THE RAID. President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, the Secretary for State, have decided not to make any representations to Germany concerning the bombardment of the east coast of England. Certain American papers have pointed out that America is involved in such a breach of international law, but the President wishes to avoid all entanglements in the present conflict.

The *New York Tribune* states that civilised opinion everywhere will share in the indignation against the bombardment of undefended coast towns. Such ruthlessness will come home to roost.

The *New York Times* says that ruthless bombardments are utterly useless. The massacre of non-combatants has aroused world-wide and angry resentment, which will not fail to be prejudicial to Germany.

"UP AND AT 'EM." A London message says the raid is materially increasing the number of men reporting for enlistment, particularly in the area affected by Wednesday's bombardment. The authorities are placarding the country with a poster headed "Avenge Scarborough" and a sub-heading, "Up and at 'em." The poster adds: "The wholesale murder of innocent women and children demands vengeance. Show the German barbarians that they cannot bombard Britain's shores with impunity."

WHAT BRITAIN WILL GAIN. TWO NEW ARMY CORPS. Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, addressing a gathering of engineers at Cathcart, said that the Germans were rapidly becoming desperate in launching their venom and hatred at Great Britain. He did not know what military purpose they had hoped the bombardment would serve, but it was worth two new army corps to Great Britain.

The *Latin* reproduces stamps, prepared in Berlin, indicating that Switzerland would become part of the German Empire. Princess Patricia's Regiment is now in the firing line. This is the first Canadian contingent to reach the front.

INTIMATIONS

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FALCON LAGER BEER

GOOD

CHEAP

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY."

SAMPLES FREE!

WHY NOT TRY IT?

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$5.97 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914.

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE. Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades. TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1914.

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1914.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Collection of Chinese Porcelains, Brasses, Bronzes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-MORROW

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Very Valuable Collection of Chinese Porcelains, Brasses, Bronzes, &c., at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 15th Jan.—3 p.m.—Auction of Booths and Methods on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Saturday, 30th Jan.—3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—11.30 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Monday, 15th Jan.—Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

TAILORING DEPT. SPECIAL OFFER.

THIS SEASON'S

SCOTCH TWEED AND CHEVIOT

SUITINGS

\$30.00 to \$35.00

Usually \$45.00 to \$60.00.

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

BEST TRIMMINGS AND WORKMANSHIP.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TO LET

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

No. 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS,"
Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [167]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [68]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

No. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

No. 119, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK, ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
No. 62, THE PEAK, (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished.
"KIREKENDOA," Furnished, No. 129, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS), Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [43]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [33]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

No. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [53]

TO LET.

No. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired, Repainted and thoroughly Renovated. Complete installation of Electric Lights, including Fittings. Can be occupied immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road—Now under repair. Can be renovated and repaired to suit tenant's taste. Garden and Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. B. KEMAZEE,
10, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

THE FAMOUS PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND.

CONCERT IN BOTANIC GARDENS.

By the courtesy of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands this famous Band, which is on its way to the Panama Pacific Exhibition, will give a Complimentary Concert to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong in the Public Gardens from 4 to 5.30 p.m. to-day. The public are cordially invited to be present.

PROGRAMME.
MARCH..... Loyal Comrades..... *Blackburg*
OVERTURE..... Elvethoi..... *Kuhau*
SUITE..... At the King's Court..... *Sousa*
(a)—Her Ladyship the Countess.
(b)—Her Grace the Duchess.
(c)—Her Majesty the Queen.
TRUMPET SOLO
"Inflammatus" from *Stabat Mater*
Soloist, LEON ROBERTO.
EXCERPTS from "The Girl in the Taxi"
CHORDS "The Ghost of the Warrior"
FANTASIA..... "Albion"
W. H. LOVING, Captain P.C.,
Conductor.

The Philippine Constabulary Band, which arrived on the *Manchuria*, is making its third long trip to the United States.

The first time this famous musical corps visited the States was in 1904, when it accompanied a battalion of Constabulary to the Missouri Purchase Exposition, held at St. Louis, remaining almost a year.

The second trip was made in 1909, at the time of President Taft's inauguration, the Band being ordered to Washington for the purpose of leading the inaugural parade. At this time, the Band also played the two inaugural concerts, the first time this honour has ever been shared with the well-known Marine Band.

The trip in 1904 was in the nature of an educational tour of the States, many Americans then believing that half-naked Igorot which have been exhibited at fairs and seaside resorts were representatives of the eight millions of one of the most interesting and most misunderstood people of the world. Only those who have visited the Philippine Islands can appreciate the remarkable transformation brought about by American incentive and direction and Filipino willingness and cooperation. Incidental to the trip made in 1909, the Band played at the opening of the famous Exposition at Washington, and later made a general tour of the States, finally participating for half a month at the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Seattle. On the present tour, the Band will remain at San Francisco on duty at the Panama Pacific Exposition from the date of opening, February 19th, until the exposition is closed.

This famous Constabulary Band was organized on October 15th, 1902, by order of Governor Taft. Captain Walter H. Loving, the present conductor, gathered 30 of the most skillful Filipino bandmen who had been in the Spanish Army in the Islands as a nucleus for his organization. The strength has been increased from time to time until at present it numbers 90 men, being as far as is known the largest military band in existence. The wonderful success of the Band can be attributed to two reasons: the Filipinos' natural bent for music and the capable leadership of Captain Loving. It was this combination which enabled the Band to meet in successful competition at St. Louis in 1904 the famous English Grenadiers Band, Le Garde Republicain Band of France, the Mexican National Band and Sousa's Band. That peer of band leaders, Sousa, said upon hearing the Constabulary Band interpret his "Imperial Edward":—"These Filipinos play my music better than any other band I know of." That was ten years ago, and in the interval, improved by experience and confidence of the past ten years, it is only fair to presume that new laurels are awaiting the Band in the United States.

Mons. E. A. Lefebvre, the world-famous saxophone player, said upon hearing the Band:—"The Band performs the works of the great composers with perfect expression and their leader is always sure in keeping them in the right tempo. In genuine musical ideas and in effective interpretation, Captain Loving of the Philippine Constabulary Band is more nearly like our late leader, P. S. Gilmore, than is any band-master of to-day." This praise of the master of the saxophone is well deserved.

As an indication of the steadfastness of the members of this organization, it is interesting to note that 52 of them have served more than eight years with it. The instrumentation of the Band is complete in every particular. It is as follows:—
5 Flutes and piccolos. 6 Trombones.
2 Oboes. 6 Basses.
1 English horn. 8 Euphoniums.
2 E flat clarinets. 6 Cornets.
18 B flat clarinets. 6 Flugel horns.
2 Alto clarinets. 4 Trumpets.
2 Bass clarinets. 2 Contra basses.
4 Bassoons. 2 Snare drums.
4 Saxophones. Bass drum.
7 Saxophones. Tympani.
8 French horns.

Every member excels on a chosen instrument, yet their orchestration is probably the cleanest and most uniformly perfect of any large band.

An admirable feature of the Band is that the entire organization will lay aside the band instruments and at a moment's notice play as a symphony orchestra, the most difficult music from any of the great masters from Palestrina to Puccini. The instrumentation of the orchestra is composed of:—

16 First violins. 3 Bassoons.
14 Second violins. 4 Clarinets.
10 Violas. 2 Bass clarinets.
8 Cellos. 4 Trumpets.
8 Contra basses. 4 Trombones.
4 Flutes. 1 Bass trombone.
2 Oboes. 1 Bass tuba.
1 English horn. Percussion.
4 Horns.

There are four saxophones in the Band and as far as known no other band uses these instruments: it is a French instrument of double reeds the tone of which is a combination between that of a saxophone and a bassoon.

The leader of this remarkable Band, Captain Walter H. Loving, is a native of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the St. Paul High School and obtained his musical education in the New England Conservatory of Music. He is about 40 years of age and is a fiend for work. He is looked upon as a genius by the greatest of the musical critics of the United States. It might be said the main secret of his success is due to his perfect dominance over every individual member of the Band. He is by nature an artist of rich and peculiar imagination. In conducting the Band, his attitude is one of dignity, lacking those peculiar eccentricities which have been associated with some of the other great band leaders.

Assistant Conductor, Pedro B. Navarro, has served twelve years in the Band. His favourite instrument is the piccolo and there are few who can surpass him on that instrument. He is also the premier instructor of string in the Band, and "holds down first chair" in the orchestra as violinist. He is also very clever in instrumentating for band and orchestra.

Soloist, Potenciano Rosario has served ten years in the Band and is considered one of the finest clarinet players in the Philippines.

Soloist, Venancio Cristobal, the euphonium soloist of the Band, has seen nine years' service and his execution on that instrument is wonderful.

Soloist, Leon Roberto is first trumpeter of the Band and handles his instrument with great skill.

Soloist, Baldy San Juan is also a very fine clarinetist and also a very good conductor.

Soloist, Hipolito Cruz is the first Bass player of the Band and is one of the very best Tuba players living.

Soloist, Agustin Santos is first horn player and one of the very best. His tone is perfectly wonderful.

The Band is under the command of Major George F. Lyon.

CHINESE TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

WIRELESS STATIONS AT WORK.

The Wireless Coast Stations at Woon-sung and Canton, completed for working last summer, have now started regular service. Similar stations at Foochow and Hankow will be completed within a few months. The Woon-sung and Canton stations have been open since the 1st of January, 1915, for general public correspondence with ships at sea. A typhoon-warning service, eventually also a Press service, will be organized and inaugurated as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

The Coast Stations are all of the same construction, and the oscillating power in the antenna radiating the waves, by means of which messages are exchanged, is 5 kilowatts (about six and a half H.P.) with a current of 32-38 amperes. As each station is fitted out with two masts of a height of 200 feet, this antenna power gives the stations a range of 700 nautical miles by day and at least 1,300 nautical miles by night, and they are thus able to exchange messages with one another and with all ships in Chinese waters.

The stations are fitted out with a 25 H.P. benzine-motor driving a dynamo and supplying the necessary current for charging an accumulator-battery from which the current is then taken for driving the transmitting machinery. A "Converter" run by this battery will supply an alternating current of 500 cycles per second, which is stepped up to some 10-12,000 volts and used for charging the large condenser producing the electric oscillations and waves. The frequency of the oscillations, being changed according to the wave-length can be varied between 100,000 and 500,000 per second and thus produces waves with lengths between 300 and 600 metres. The sparking in the spark-discharger takes place with a frequency of 1,000 per second, and thus a fine musical tone that will cut through the so-called "stations" or electric disturbances in the atmosphere, even when these are considerably stronger than the waves sent out by the stations. The receivers of all the stations can pick up waves of all lengths between 300 and 4,000 metres, and will transform the received waves into an audible sound heard by the operator in a head-gear telephone.

The stations are manned by a Chinese staff educated by foreign experts in the Peking College of Communications, The Woon-sung Station will be open for day-and-night service, and the Canton Station will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The stations are supervised by managers with from six to eight years' practical experience in wireless work. An official statement on the subject says that this should ensure a satisfactory service "as long as no interference is experienced from foreign men-of-war in Chinese waters and foreign wireless stations illegally established in Chinese territory."

"The English dowager says placidly, turning a heel of the stocking she is knitting: 'My dear, I don't think we need worry.' Why? Because the war cannot last. It was made in Germany, and nothing that is made in Germany ever did last."—*New York Sun*.

FULL COURT ACTION.

PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT FAILS TO APPEAR.

At the Full Court yesterday, in the action of Tang A Yau, administratrix of the estate of Lam Ping Woon, deceased, against Wong Tong, Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Mr. Gardiner's office) asked that plaintiff should give security for defendant's costs of the appeal which was to have been made to the Full Court that day from the order of the Chief Justice, in the sum of \$1,000, and to the satisfaction of the Registrar. In the meantime, any further proceedings to be stayed.

Counsel explained that there were really two motions before the Court. The first was a motion on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff-appellant should give security for costs of her appeal. The other motion was one by way of appeal against the decision of the Chief Justice. With regard to this, his solicitor had received a communication from Mr. Leo D'Almada, solicitor for the plaintiff-appellant, stating that he had received no further instructions in the matter. In the circumstances, therefore, he (Counsel) suggested that the appeal be called on in the usual way, and if the plaintiff-appellant did not appear the appeal, as a matter of course, would be dismissed with costs, and these costs, he submitted, should include the motion for security, which was incidental to the appeal.

The appeal was then formally called on, and there being no response from plaintiff-appellant their lordships ordered the appeal to be dismissed with costs, including costs of the motion for security, which motion had now been made unnecessary.

COAL-SWEEPINGS CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which the Japanese Chief Officer of the *Komogata Maru* is charged with the larceny of a large quantity of coal, Mr. Donald Skinner, Chief Officer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Sai Sang*, gave evidence on certain points that had arisen in earlier evidence. The duty of a Chief Officer, as he defined it, was to superintend the discharge of cargo, and see that all was discharged. That was the system on a British ship, but he could not say if it was followed on a Japanese ship. It was the duty of the consignee's tallymen to tally and weigh the cargo of coal. He would estimate the sweepings on a cargo of coal amounting to 3,700 tons at from two and a half to three tons when distributed over the ship—five tons at the outside. He had inspected the coal at the No. 2 Police Station, and he could not describe it as sweepings. About one-fifth of it might be so called. The coal he saw should have been discharged with the remainder of the consignments into the consignee's lighters. When coal had been discharged, it was the duty of the shipping company's stevedores to clean up the ship—it was not the duty of the consignee's stevedores.

In reply to Mr. D. J. Lewis (defending), witness said the average shortage was about 14 per cent.

Mr. Lewis—in that case the shortage would be about 60 tons, so that in this particular case, where there was only a shortage of 22 tons, it would be quite a good argument?—No, I should not call it that. Shipments vary quite a lot. There are so many things to make them vary.

Witness added that he had never seen Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tallymen examine the hold. It was not the duty of the consignee's tallymen to examine the hold.

In answer to his Worship, witness said it was his custom to go down and inspect the hold and see that all the cargo was discharged.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Civil Service Cricket Club on the Hongkong C.C. Ground to-morrow, play commencing at 2.15 p.m.—R. Hancock (Captain), D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gace, P. Jacks, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Maas, Capt. E. D. Matthews, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, and A. N. Other.

The last of the unarmed Landsturm have been called out by Proclamation of the Kaiser. Germany is thus preparing to make a desperate resistance on her own soil. That is the real meaning of the step. Germans in foreign countries are to report themselves to the nearest representative of their Government at once. The share of most of them in the war will begin and end with reporting themselves. The issue of the Proclamation, while it is one proof of the failure of German plans, is one, gaining the more to us, of the magnitude of the task which lies before us if we mean to force a peace on the only terms which can give security for the future.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

STOCKTAKING SALE

COMMENCING FRIDAY, JANUARY 15th.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

WE HAVE MADE LARGER REDUCTIONS THAN IS OUR USUAL CUSTOM FOR THIS SALE TO ENSURE A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

LADIES' DEPT. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

HATS COSTUMES

SKIRTS. COATS.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

GENUINE BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S

OVERCOATS. SHIRTS

UNDERWEAR. WAISTCOATS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Simple, Compact, Durable, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.

The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lesson needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO. LTD.,

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer

and moreover CHEAP.

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1914. [49]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

ON the 10th inst., Mr. GEOFFREY E. LAYTON, by Mutual Consent, severed his connection with our Firm, and joins the Firm of LAYTON & CO.

A. & S. HANCOCK
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [165]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, and Reduced, and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong dated 11th day of January, 1915, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from \$750,000 to \$150,000, and the Minute approved by the Court showing the altered several particulars required by the above Ordinance of 1911 were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 14th day of January, 1915, AND FURTHER TAKE

NOTICE that the said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the Astor House Hotel Company, Limited, and Reduced, is hereby reduced to \$150,000 divided into 30,000 Shares of \$5 each. At the time of the registration of this Minute 25,520 of the Shares have been issued and the sum of \$85 has been paid up on each of the 25,520 Shares and on the remaining 4,480 Shares nothing has been paid up or is to be paid up."

Dated this 14th day of January, 1915.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the above Company. [168]

"MOGUL LINE" OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "MONTROSE."

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th Feb., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [164]

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY for Hongkong will be held in the Music Room of the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1915, at 12 o'clock. All those interested in the work of the Society are invited to attend.

A. M. C. GALE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [163]

NOTICE

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND
Now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WE HAVE THIS Day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. BAUER, BROCKLEMAN & Co., and all communications in regard to the Agency should now be addressed to us.

ABBATOY V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [148]

WANTED.

RELIABLE SHIP'S PURSER, with Knowledge of Catering.

Apply—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915. [146]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

NOMURA HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [103]

YEW LEE.

AR CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORES,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

WAR MAPS AND SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS

To Mark the Progress of THE WAR.

For Sale at—
GRACA & CO.,
Hongkong Hotel Building, Forder Street [103]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, 22nd January, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Company.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, 22nd January, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, 22nd January, on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1915, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

HONGKONG, 13th January, 1915. [163]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (For Account of THE CONCERNED),

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) AND

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 15th and 16th January, 1915, commencing each day at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 9, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAINS, BRASSES, BRONZES, &c., &c., &c.

RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM THE NORTH.

Consisting of—
YUEN, MING, KANGHI, YUNGCHING, KIENLUNG, TOWKONG AND KAICHING PRODUCTS.

COMPRISING—
WHITE AND BLUE PLATES AND VASES, A NUMBER OF SANG-DE-BEUF AND PEACH BLOOM VASES, 3 AND 5-COLOURED VASES, AGATE AND CRYSTAL SNUFF BOTTLES, ORNAMENTS, MING BRONZES AND INCENSE BURNERS, Etc., Etc.

Also
OLD LACQUERED SCREENS, AMBER, CORAL AND JADESTONE BEADS, OLD CHINESE ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES, EMBROIDERIES, MANDARIN COATS, Etc., Etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give one week's guarantee as to genuineness of the articles offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—From Catalogue.

HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [161]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 18th January, 1915, at 3 P.M., on the Spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of

BOOTH AND MATCHES on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS.—Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—
HUGHES & ROUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915. [165]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

St. MARCEAUX & Co.

REIMS

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY

VINTAGE 1906.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$63.00
2 " Pints - - - \$65.00
4 " Splits - - - \$68.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE St. MARCEAUX & Co.

IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and Europe to-day, and invariably figures on the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and Suppers given by Rejoicing Municipalities, Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds, Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

CREME

D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$66.80
2 " Pints - - - \$69.00
4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

[13]

MARRIAGES.

CRADOCK-KENYON.—On October 7th, at Newport, Mon., England, FRANCIS HERBERT CRADOCK, Chinese Maritime Customs, to DOROTHY DRAYTON KENYON.

MARRIOTT-MURRAY.—On January 14th, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, OSWALD MARRIOTT, M.D. to GLADYS E. MURRAY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MURRAY of Tunbridge Wells.

STARLING-DAVIS.—On November 25th, at Newport, Mon., England, HENRY CLAUD STARLING, Chinese Maritime Customs, to CRAWFORD MAX DAVIS.

DEATH.

JORING.—On January 8th, at Shanghai, Mrs. W. JORING.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15TH, 1915.

ROUMANIA'S INTERVENTION.

The news that Rumania intends joining in the war next month, on the side of the Powers of the Entente, will be welcomed as being likely to shorten the struggle.

What special considerations have led to this resolve—which is reported from Sofia (Bulgaria) by the Times Correspondent there—are not stated, but there are one or two general considerations which may be indicated as throwing some light upon the announcement. In the first place, it is worth noting that the new KING of Rumania, though a Hohenzollern, is first cousin to both the KING of the Belgians and also to his namesake, Tsar FERDINAND of Bulgaria, while the new Queen, a daughter of the late DUKE of EDINBURGH is first cousin to King GEORGE and to the Tsar of Russia, as also to Princess NICHOLAS of Greece. One of her Majesty's three sisters is married to the Grand Duke CYRIL of Russia. The personal sympathies of the Court at Bukharest may be assumed, therefore, to be largely with the Allies. As is well-known, Rumania, like the neighbouring Balkan States, has a very mixed population. In Rumania itself the population numbers just over 7½ millions, but Rumanians are spread extensively in the neighbouring countries—Transylvania, Hungary, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. A Washington telegram published in the Manila papers last week

stated that Rumania, whose war strength is about 420,000 officers and men, had mobilised 750,000. In the absence of definite information we are left to speculate upon the actual reasons or motives for Rumania's intervention in the war. With Bulgaria remaining neutral, and serving as a barrier between Turkey and Rumania, it seems not improbable that the immediate object in view is the invasion of Hungary in cooperation with Russia and Serbia. In the current number of the Contemporary Review there is an interesting article on the subject of "Hungarian Tyranny and Rumanian Suffering," which describes the grievances the Rumanians have against Hungary. According to the last census Hungary (including half of Bosnia and Herzegovina) has a population of 21,317,000. Just one half of this number is shown to be Magyars, the other half being made up of Rumanians, Germans, Serbians, Slovaks, Croats and Ruthenians. But the contributor to the Contemporary avers that in reality the Magyars form not one half, but only one-third of the total population, and he further declares that the official census greatly understates the population of Rumanians, which is probably nearer 3,500,000 than 2,040,000, as given in the census returns. He shows that notwithstanding that Hungary, on paper, possesses democratic institutions and a democratic Parliament, the Parliamentary representation is a sham and a fraud. "The Rumanians and the other subject nations, who form a large majority of the people, are practically unrepresented. Parliamentary representation is a Magyar monopoly, and Hungarian legislation is shaped entirely in the interest of the ruling race." The forcible Magyarisation of the Rumanians, he shows, begins almost from the cradle. Compulsory kindergartens have been established for the purpose of foisting the Magyar language on little children before they reach school age, and by practically excluding the Rumanians and other subject-nationalities from the Intermediate Schools and the Universities, the ruling Magyars also exclude them from the official classes and from the professional occupations. The entire administrative and judicial apparatus is a Magyar monopoly even in the Rumanian districts of Hungary, that is to say, in districts where more than 90 per cent. of the inhabitants are Rumanian. The Magyar language, in which the laws and official regulations and notices are exclusively published, is as little known there as French is in London. The Magyar policy, which aims at denationalising the Rumanians dwelling in their midst, has not only aroused these Rumanians, but also their fellow-countrymen in the Kingdom of Rumania. "In their insensate folly, the Hungarians, well-knowing the feeling of the Rumanians, have apparently endeavoured during the present war to assure themselves of the loyalty of the Rumanians by the traditional Austrian policy of securing many of the most prominent men and holding them as hostages for the loyal behaviour of the population." The argument of the article is that if Austria-Hungary is defeated in the war—there can no longer be any doubt regarding this—a Greater Rumania will arise by the unification of the Rumanian race, and a powerful and independent Rumania, the writer declares, will be an important factor in maintaining the peace of Europe. This is very probable. It is already recognised that the Treaty of Bucharest after the Balkan war left the hegemony of the Balkan States in Rumanian hands, and the defeat of Austria-Hungary in the present war would manifestly strengthen Rumania's ascendancy immensely. Whether these are the considerations which have influenced Rumania's decision to join hands with the Powers of the Entente time will show, but if her intervention helps, in the first place, to hasten the downfall of Germany and her allies, and, secondly, to ensure a lasting peace in the whole region of the Balkans, then Rumania's assistance must be doubly welcomed.

We are asked to announce that the parade of the Volunteer Reserve ordered for to-day is cancelled.

Mr. Rowland Wade, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai yesterday, on short leave.

A three days' race meeting on the Kiangwan Race Course, Shanghai, is announced for February 16th, 17th and 18th.

Mr. J. L. Remusat, Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed on his return from furlough to be Commissioner at Shashi.

Mr. Robert Shewan's many friends will be glad to know that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able now to attend office for a few hours daily.

Chief Inspector Gourlay, who has been in the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a mild attack of typhoid fever, was able to leave the hospital yesterday.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stella May, eldest daughter of His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., and Lady May, to Lieutenant Philip de Fonblanque, Royal Engineers.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who is shortly going on Home leave, is to be the guest of the Chinese merchants of the Colony at dinner to-night.

As will be seen in another column, the famous Philippine Constabulary Band will give a complimentary concert in the Gardens this afternoon to H.E. the Governor. The musicians are on their way to the Panama Pacific exhibition.

As a means of obtaining funds for the relief of distress in the northern districts of Anhui and Kiangsu, lotteries have been suggested. The President referred the proposal to the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile Consors protested against the scheme, and the Ministry of Finance suggested other means of obtaining the funds needed.

Among the numerous New Year Decorations given by President Yuan Shih-kai were the 2nd class of the Chia Ho to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Peking, to Mr. Konovloff, late Maritime Customs, now adviser to the Board of Audit, and to Mr. C. H. Lauru, an accountant in the Salt Gabelle, the 3rd class of the same order was given.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., announces that from to-day the following four codes may be used between Hongkong and British or Allied Territory; also between Hongkong and Neutral Territory outside Europe:—A.B.C. 5th edition, Scott's 10th edition, Western Union universal edition and Lieber's Standard Telegraphic code. Bentley's, Broomhall's and Meyer's Codes may be used between Hongkong and the United Kingdom only.

The many friends in Hongkong of Mr. E. A. Lowry, formerly on the staff of a local contemporary, will be pleased to learn of his appointment as Quartermaster of No. 1 Stationary Hospital, Australian Army Medical Corps, now at the Front, with the honorary rank of Captain.

When on the Brisbane Courier, he took up soldiering as a hobby in 1896, and eight years later was made a warrant officer of No. 5 Field Hospital, A.A.M.C. He served in South Africa with the A.A.M.C. as a staff sergeant, and has the medal for that campaign with two clasps. He subsequently received a commission with the Senior Cadets, having command of a Brisbane company. Capt. Lowry during the last eighteen months has been a member of the Melbourne Argus staff.

A public lecture at the University by Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., on "The Causes of the Present European War" is to be given at the University on Thursday next at 5.30 p.m. This lecture is in connection with a series arranged by the Faculty of Arts.

The Spring Term lectures will be a course of twelve in Economic Geology on the mode of occurrence and extraction of the chief minerals of economic importance, by Mr. W. P. C. Trafford, B.A., F.R.E.S. The Summer Term lectures will be a short course of about four lectures by Professor J. D. Wright, B.A., on English Phonetics, and a short course of about four lectures by the Dean of the Faculty, Professor W. J. Hinton, B.A. (formerly Fellow of the University of Wales), on "Chinese Currency and Proposals for its Reform." These lectures are to be open to the public without fee.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The first reception of the season took place at Government House last evening. About a hundred guests were present, they being received in the ball room by H.E. the Governor, Lady May and the Misses May. A most entertaining concert programme had been arranged, all the items of which were deservedly applauded, encores being numerous. The programme was as follows:—

TRIO FOR VIOLIN {a Molto Allegro Agitato.
CELLO & PIANO {b Andante con Moto
Mrs. AUSTIN, Mrs. SUSMAN, Mrs. AUSTIN.

SONGS {a Unseen.
Mrs. CHOW.
{b Morning Hymn.
{c In the Great Unknown.
Mrs. JEN.

SONGS {a My Captain.
Mr. A. G. MACDONALD.
{b Bacchante.
Cello Solos {c Scherzo.
Mrs. SUSMAN.
{d Nocturne.
Mrs. SUSMAN.

SONGS {a I Wish I Were a Tiny Bird.
Mrs. MARLEY.
{b The Spring Has Come.
Mrs. MARLEY.

PIANO SOLO {a Rhapsody (No. 12).
Mr. DENHAM FULLER.
Song Cycle {a Song of Life.
1 The Wind on the Water. 2 Grey Hills.
3 Out of the Night.
Mr. H. I. JONES.

Decorative baskets of white flowers were suspended from the ceiling of the ball room, and the grounds were illuminated with red-shaded lanterns.

ALARMING MISHAP ON THE "MANCHURIA."

GANGWAY COLLAPSES AND 40 PEOPLE FALL INTO HARBOUR.

An accident of an alarming nature occurred just after the Pacific Mail Co.'s big liner "Manchuria" took up her anchorage in the Harbour on arrival from Manila. Through the overcrowding of the accommodation ladder, which had been let down from the port side of the liner, the outside wire sling snapped, causing the ladder to collapse and fall on a sampan, which was wrecked and filled with water. At the time there were about 40 persons, including Chinese passengers, crew, and boarding-house runners and porters, on the ladder, and all were precipitated into the water. Happily, there was a veritable swarm of sampans, together with a number of launches, by the side of the ship, and the crews of these craft acting with the greatest promptitude, the great majority of the people were rescued, having suffered nothing more than shock from their sudden immersion in the cold water.

It is, of course, very difficult to ascertain as yet whether anybody was drowned, as none have been reported as missing, but it is believed that a few persons were drowned. Two of the liner's crew—the No. 3 boatswain and a sailor—were slightly injured.

The Captain of the ship states that the accident was due to the severe strain put upon the ladder by a large number of boarding-house runners and porters, who made a raid on the ladder when it was lowered.

The authorities have great difficulty in controlling these people, but in view of the numerous complaints that have been made, some measure should be devised for effectively dealing with what is undoubtedly a dangerous nuisance.

TRANS-PACIFIC LINERS.

THE NEW "GLEN" STEAMERS.

During recent years the tonnage operating on the Pacific Ocean has been greatly increased and much better facilities offered to passengers and merchant shippers. In order to maintain a fast and up-to-date service it is interesting to learn that the first of the new "Glen Line" steamers, *Glengyle*, on her maiden voyage from Europe to North Pacific Coast ports, is due at Hongkong on the 19th inst. The dimensions of the *Glengyle* are 500ft. by 65ft. by 37ft. 6in. with a gross tonnage of 8,500 tons, and she is one of three steamers built by the Glen Line to augment a fast and regular service of passenger and freight steamers across the Pacific Ocean and to Europe from the Orient, which has been established by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London. The vessels to maintain the service are eight in number, and will include the *Glengyle*, *Glenniffer*, *Cardiganhire* and *Carnarvonshire*, the two latter having already completed their first voyages from Europe across the Pacific via the Orient and back. These additions to the Trans-Pacific service are all of a similar class and capacity, being on the average capable of carrying 16,000 tons of 40 c.ft. including 900/1,000 tons of refrigerated cargo. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers and the catering will be of the best, each vessel being able to provide from her cold storage chambers, ample supplies of fresh provisions at any point of the voyage, while all are fitted with wireless telegraphy and the latest and most up-to-date appliances for the comfort of passengers and for safe navigation.

SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT EXTENSION.

With regard to the question of Settlement extension in Shanghai, a protest has been lodged by the Shanghai merchants against this step; and owing to the fact that the extension of the Settlement is intended to include the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station in the Foreign Settlement, the Ministry of Communications has sent a number of officials to Shanghai to consult with the Director of the Railway with a view to ascertaining whether the extension of the Settlement will affect the railway administration. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, in view of the popular opposition towards Settlement extension, has appointed delegates to that port to gauge the state of public opinion of the leading merchants of the port.

The Shanghai merchants have drafted three conditions upon which their consent will rest. In the event of these conditions, being accepted by the foreign authorities, the Shanghai merchants will acquiesce in Settlement extension. They are as follows:—

1.—The boundary of the Foreign Settlement should be one hundred paces away from the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station, so that sufficient accommodation may be provided for the Chinese Authorities to station and transport troops and to erect public buildings in the future.

2.—One-half of the number of members of the Shanghai Municipal Council shall be elected from the Chinese community and any proposal brought up by a Chinese member, which concerns exclusively the interests of the Chinese in the Settlement, should be carried by one-half of the votes of the Council.

3.—In such public places as the Public Garden and the Recreation Ground, Chinese and foreigners should be treated alike.—Peking Gazette.

THE WAR.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARD STRUGGLE AT SOISSONS.

LONDON, January 13th.
5.15 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* states that there have been artillery duels with great violence from Rheims to Argonne. We hold the salient to the redoubt at Beauséjour, and have established a trench within sixty metres of the German trenches. There has been rain and wind in Argonne, and intermittent cannonading elsewhere, but the weather is foggy, and there has been a heavy fall of snow.

The persistent bad weather has impeded the operations along almost the entire front, and there has been a sand storm on the dunes.

Our artillery along the Nieuport-Ypres line successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches. The fighting was of the bitterest throughout the day around spur 132, at Soissons, where the Germans are employing very large forces.

We have maintained ourselves on the top of the slope westward of the spur, but eastward we had to give ground. The struggle is proceeding.

Our artillery, between Soissons and Berryaubaec, caused explosions at various points in the midst of the enemy's batteries.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS OCCUPY TABRIZ.

LONDON, January 13th.
2.15 p.m.

A message from Petrograd states that the Turks have occupied Tabriz.

[Tabriz, the ancient *Tauris*, is the most important city in north-west Persia, being the capital of the province of Azerbaijan. It is a great commercial centre, and is important for its situation on the route from Trehzon to Teheran. It contains the Kabud Masjid (Blue Mosque), one of the finest specimens of Persian architecture, and is so called on account of the magnificent blue faience with which it is encrusted. Tabriz has been the residence of the heir-apparent since 1805, and was the seat of the Turkish, Russian and British Consuls-General. The town was sacked by Timur in 1392, and was, in great part, destroyed by an earthquake in 1721, and again in 1780. In the former disaster 80,000 people are said to have perished.]

GERMANS BEHIND STEEL SHIELDS.

LONDON, January 14th.
11.20 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* records a series of intermittent attempts by the Germans to resume the offensive along most of the front, which have been easily repulsed. In one case the Russians found the Germans sheltering behind steel shields.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, January 14th.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year, His Majesty the King has conferred the following honours:—

C.B.

The Grand Duke Nicholas.

C.M.G.

General Yarouchkovitch, Chief of General Staff.

General Daniloff, Director of Operations.

General Ruseki, commanding the northern armies.

General Ivanoff, commanding the southern armies.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

A FOUR DAYS' DIARY.

EYE-WITNESS' STORY.

LONDON, January 12nd.
The Press Bureau issues a statement by "Eye-witness." He says that on the December 28th there was a hurricane followed by a violent thunderstorm. There was nothing notable to report. The weather waterlogged the ground, which was not favourable to operations. The French progressed elsewhere, capturing St. George's and inflicting heavy losses.

On December 28th our right gradually advanced and recovered much ground occupied by the enemy in the previous week. On the 30th the progress on the right was maintained. On the 31st there was equally uneventful fighting over a perfect labyrinth of excavations. When there was slackness in the fighting the troops were kept hard at work strengthening and constructing fresh defences.

THE "FORMIDABLE" DISASTER.

RESCUE OF CUTTER'S CREW.

LONDON, January 2nd.
Seventy of the crew of H.M.S. *Formidable* were saved by a trawler. They had been in an open cutter for twelve hours when rescued. The trawler, running before the gale, had to heave to owing to the force of the wind. Just previously, she struck heavy seas. One of the crew was noticed in the open boat, driving before mountainous seas, with an oar hoisted, flying a sailor's scarf. The boat was frequently hidden by foam. The trawler, by superhuman efforts, reefed a mainsail, set a storm jib and then jibbed. After four attempts they succeeded in throwing a rope to the cutter and brought it alongside. The transshipment of the men was a most difficult task as the seas were thirty feet high. The rope was cut as the cutter was full of water. A hole in the hull was sufficed with the sailors' pants. Some of the rescued men were kneeless and all suffering from exposure. One man remarked, when rescued: "Here we are again! address uniform: swimming costume."

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT.

HANDSHAKING BETWEEN POES.

LONDON, January 3rd.
A letter from a Private of the Rifle Brigade says it was a fine picture to see British and German officers on Christmas Day, shaking hands in the glow of a searchlight, midway between the trenches. The men were most excited and cheered tremendously when the officers returned, and the men swarmed to meet, crossing and recrossing.

THE ALLIES' CAPTURES.

A TOTAL OF 604,200.

PARIS, January 3rd.
Estimates of prisoners held by the Allied countries total 604,200.

GERMANY'S SUPPLIES.

A CANDID TEUTON VIEW.

LONDON, January 3rd.
The *Vossische Zeitung* says Germany is surrounded by an unbreakable chain, preventing the importation of supplies, and the scarcity of petrol is already noticeable. There are everywhere indications that the harvest in Germany will be below expectations. We have not yet clearly grasped the fact that our grain supplies are not less a means of defence than guns.

GENERAL JOFFE SATISFIED.

BOBDEAUX, January 4th.
General Joffre's sister, in an interview, said General Joffre had written to her saying he was satisfied with the progress of events. Madame added that General Joffre would say nothing unless he was sure of what he said.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

EXACTIONS AND PROHIBITIONS.

LONDON, January 3rd.
German exactions on Belgium continue to be made. The latest is the infliction of a fine of five thousand pounds in gold on Ghent, because a few hundred yards of telephone wires were cut.

A proclamation has been issued at Courtrai forbidding the inhabitants to approach trains conveying war prisoners, or to give presents to prisoners. Violators of these regulations will be severely punished. The Municipality was curtly informed that it will be held responsible for the observance of these regulations.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

BERLIN, January 4th.
The German Socialists' trade union, reviewing the year 1914, says:—
"We know that we have held out and shall continue to do so. Our confidence is based not only on the strong organization, but also on the love of country which has united all Germans without exception. Whether the war continues for a month or for years it will merely force the nation into a more united solidarity and will increase immeasurably the forces of the Fatherland. Germany will emerge from the war the strongest of all of the belligerents."

The late Admiral Mahan made the following interesting comment on the war in a letter written last October to Messrs. B. F. Stevens & Brown, his London agents:—"I take this opportunity to express to you the vivid interest with which I am following Great Britain's course in this war. But the testimony to the uprightness and efficiency of her Imperial rule, given by the strong adhesion and support of India and the Dominions, is a glory exceeding that of pitched battle and overwhelming victory."

AMERICA'S VERDICT ON THE WORLD WAR.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF GERMANY.

A scathing and complete reply to the appeal to the civilized world, which was signed by ninety-three of the most distinguished scholars of Germany, has been written by Mr. Samuel Hardin Church, president of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh and author of a "Life of Oliver Cromwell."

The appeal referred to was widely circulated in America, and was an attempt to change public opinion in the United States on the subject of the war. One of the signatories was Dr. Fritz Schaper, a professor at the University of Berlin, and a personal friend of Mr. Church, to whom he sent an autograph copy of the document.

Mr. Church writes:—
It gives me a feeling of pity to note the opportunity with which the people of Germany are seeking the good opinion of America in this strife. It is greatly to their credit that they wish to stand right in the judgment of this nation. But Germany need have no fear that American public opinion will be perverted by the lies and calumnies of her enemies. We are all going deeper than the surface in our search for the truth.

Your letter speaks of Germany as being in a struggle which has been forced upon her. That is the whole question; all others are subsidiary.

I believe, dear Dr. Schaper, that the judgment on this paramount question has been formed. That judgment is not based upon the lies and calumnies of the enemies of Germany, nor upon the careless publications contained in the newspapers, but upon a profound study of the official correspondence in the case. What do the official documents prove?

WHO BEGAN THE WAR.
Mr. Church states that he has considered fully all these documents, and wishes that the German people might have the opportunity to which Americans have had of reading the State papers in their fullest.

Mr. Church concludes:—
Who began it? Was it England? Surely so, for England, in so far as her Army is concerned, had yielded to the popular plea for arbitration; she was not ready for war and will not be ready for another six months. Was it France? Was it Russia? Not one of the 93 distinguished men who have sent me this letter, if they will read the evidence, will say so. It was Austria, who, by her unreasonable and inexorable attack on Serbia, began the war, supported at every step by Germany, who, in her turn, gave notice to the Powers of Europe that any interference with Austria would be resented by Germany to the full limit of war.

THE CRIME AGAINST BELGIUM.
Mr. Church proceeds:—

The next point in your letter reads thus:—"It is not true that we trespassed in neutral Belgium." Have these 93 men studied well the letter they have signed? Could they collect so superbly trained deliberately to such an unwarranted declaration?

Has any one of my 93 honoured correspondents read the appeal to the American people by Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, published in the American newspapers on August 16th? I fear not, for in that statement the Chancellor said:—"We were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian Governments. The wrong—I speak frankly—that we are committing we will endeavour to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached."

What will the good conscience of the German people say when, in spite of its passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful significance of the confession of its Imperial Chancellor? "The wrong that we are committing." The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her King and Government, the black-mail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their beautiful monuments of happy times, and the ruthless works of "human" genius.

What do we are committing?" Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity, put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex. The wrong! Oh, Doctor Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my ninety-three correspondents, if they saw their homes battered in ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would they too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders? I am sure I would do so!

THE SUPREME WAR LORD.
In Mr. Church's opinion this war began potentially twenty-five years ago, when Emperor William II. ascended the Throne, declared himself Supreme War Lord, and proceeded to prepare his nation for war. His own children were raised from their babyhood to consider themselves soldiers and to look forward to a destiny of slaughter; and here in America we know even his daughter only by her photograph in a colonel's uniform. And as with his own children, so all the youth of his Empire were brought up.

Therefore we can do nothing but execrate the conduct of your Emperor, who has driven his troops to slaughter their brethren and be slaughtered by them in this bloody and unspeakable conflict.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled (before the English Coast raid):—"Recruiting continues to be satisfactory and at a steady rate of a division and a half of men per week. The Northumbrian Land Fusiliers are now completing twenty battalions. Regiments with fifteen battalions each, or over, include the Warwickshire, the West Yorkshire, the East Yorkshire, the West Yorkshire, the Hampshire, the Sherwood Foresters, the Middlesex, the King's Royal Rifles, the Manchester, the York and Lancasters, the Manchester, the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Irish Rifles and the Rifle Brigade."

DEAR SIR.—There must be many, who read your contributed article on "Conscription for Hongkong," who would like some qualification of your contributor's statements. In the first place, an article of such vigour should be signed by name, it should not remain anonymous; the writer is surely shirking his obvious duty in not boldly setting his signature to such hard hitting, so that his readers may have some guarantee that the writer of such an article is entitled to be didactic on the subject of one's duty to the nation.

As one who agrees with the writer that the nation should have conscription, my feelings were a little mixed after perusal of the article. I could not help being reminded of the abortive "white feather" campaign which, recently, occurred at Home, during which a most patriotic man, who had given freely to the Prince of Wales' Fund and to the Belgian Refugee Fund, and who was medically incapacitated from active service, was accosted in the Charing Cross Road by a virago who peremptorily demanded why he was not at the front! Another incident was called to my mind: a major, who was returning from short leave, in mufti got into a first-class compartment in a train in the West of England; in this compartment was seated a lady of the hustling order; on seeing him she said, "A great big hulking man like you ought to be at the front," and was very annoyed indeed when he burst out laughing.

Now I will in no way yield to your contributor in admiration of the doctor who offered his services and on his being declined joined the ranks, and who, I am glad to see, has been promoted to a commission. I would point out, however, that the doctor in question has regular hours on and off-duty and that the hours off duty are those that he devotes very patriotically to the nation. But, Mr. Editor, the private practitioner is never off duty, he is at every one's beck and call; that he does not volunteer for military duty is no fault of his; he would be very glad to be made to perform his share of military duty in the present crisis.

Personally, I volunteered at the very outbreak of war for duty, but was informed that I was too old, and that there was "a sufficiently long waiting list." I may pertinently ask: Has your contributor also volunteered for duty at Home? But I do not ask this question, because, not being aware of his identity, I should consider such a question not pertinent, but impertinent. I may add that I was by no means content with volunteering once and being refused; I repeated the process five times in various directions. Yet here I am, Mr. Editor, in the class your contributor terms "shirkers."

Furthermore, when the country was not at war I took the trouble to qualify as a marksman. Did your contributor do likewise or has he done so since the outbreak of war? I have been for the past ten years a unit in the defence scheme of the Colony in that, by request, my services are, in case of war, to be earmarked by the Government. It is my misfortune that I cannot serve my country in time of need. There are a good many in the Colony who feel with me that it is very trying, from force of circumstances, to have to stay in this part of the world comparatively inactive while our kith and kin are undergoing all hardships imaginable, in order that we may exist as a nation. I fail to see, however, how denunciatory epistles are going to help our cause; would it not be much better to conduct a well-reasoned personal campaign? Vigorous denunciation is not the method of the recruiting officer at Home, but close and well-ordered reasoning.

I must apologise for the length of this communication. I am sure there are others who must have had similar thoughts in perusing your contributor's article. However, in spite of all, I must, however, unwillingly, include myself in your contributor's category of "shirkers"; but I am not unprepared to meet any mud that may be slung at me, and I am not going to follow the example of your contributor, but shall fearlessly sign my name. I am, Yours faithfully,
G. MONTAGU HARSTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

53, The Peak, Hongkong.

January 14th, 1915.

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Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR.—I read with interest the effusion by "Shirker," and evidently your contributor got somebody "on the raw." There are few individuals who, if they try hard, cannot find some kind of excuse for "shirking." It seems to me that the Hongkong man has little or no excuse.

If a man has any people dependent upon his earnings, he may not be able to go to the front, but his salary will not be reduced by joining the Volunteers in Hongkong. There are very few men in the East whose health is so bad that they could not meet the requirements of the local Corps, in respect of physical well-being, and in some instances the work in the open has proved just what was needed for men inclined to stay indoors too much.

In addition to the question of the future, "What's did you do?" there will be asked, "What did you enable others to do for you?" as an alternative. Some have health and strength, some have money or influence, and the cry "Business as usual" should be qualified by "for the Victors." This war will be a long war, a hard war, and it is up to every individual and firm to help in whatever capacity presents itself. The manager who presents in the name of the firm certain dollars to a Fund does not thereby buy immunity from personal service.

ROOKIE.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

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DEAR SIR.—I am not in the habit of rushing lightly into print, but the efforts of one of our "shirkers" to allay the promptings of his own conscience by belittling the efforts of others appears to call for some remark.

I do not know if he wishes us to infer that he was a volunteer before the fall of Tsingtau, but the view that the defence of Hongkong may now be neglected is novel, and perhaps absurd; as it is impossible to foresee what complications may arise out of the present situation.

Your correspondent does not appear to know that the local volunteers keep themselves fit, and in touch with drill to a sufficient extent, to be of use in guarding an important and isolated Colony. His suggestion that this is unnecessary should not be allowed to discourage those who are doing it. They should remember that it is a self-confessed "shirker" who makes the suggestion, and reflect that if it is not now a question of releasing more regulars (though even that perhaps might be done if the shirkers did their duty), we are avoiding the necessity of sending Territorials out, which will have to be done if the local volunteers fail to maintain their efficiency.

It would therefore appear to be the duty of every able-bodied man to make himself acquainted with the rudiments of drill and the use of the rifle.

Nothing unreasonable is asked, and attendance for an hour's drill two or three times a week, though irksome perhaps, is a small sacrifice of time in comparison with the strenuous work done at Home. It is however sufficient at present and gives one the pleasant feeling that something at any rate is being contributed to the welfare of the State.

The smug satisfaction of our friend who thinks he does all his duty by carrying on business and making money as usual fails to convince me.

The Volunteers also carry on their business as usual, and sacrifice part of their play time to the public need.

"Part" I say advisedly. There is no need just now to go to one extreme or the other, but the motto of the Boy Scouts is not a bad one—"Be Prepared."

Drake did not neglect his seamanship when he played bowls, and there is plenty of time to play golf and do a little drill as well, but golf should not become such an obsession that no time can be found for anything else.

Volunteers have become laured to an attitude of amused contempt on the part of those who do not "rush into Khaki," and though it may be only charitable to assume that the contemptuous ones would come forward at the last moment should an actual attack take place, they would then be of very little use.

If everyone bears a hand, the burden is lightened. I do not think there would be much opposition if the Government insisted on every able-bodied man attending a few drills regularly. This might be called conscription but I venture to think it would also be.

COMMON SENSE.

THE T.K.K. SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

The Toyo-Kisen Kaisha has decided to extend the service of their South America Line to Los Angeles and Panama. Full details are not yet available, but it is expected that the service will be quickened and better facilities offered to first and second class travel. The first steamer on the new run, the s.s. *Kiyo Maru*, has already left Hongkong, and the s.s. *Ango Maru*, a new twin-screw geared turbine steamer of 18,500 tons displacement, is scheduled to leave Hongkong on Wednesday, the 10th March next.

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"Part" I say advisedly. There is no need just now to go to one extreme or the other, but the motto of the Boy Scouts is not a bad one—"Be Prepared."

Drake did not neglect his seamanship when he played bowls, and there is plenty of time to play golf and do a little drill as well, but golf should not become such an obsession that no time can be found for anything else.

Volunteers have become laured to an attitude of amused contempt on the part of those who do not "rush into Khaki," and though it may be only charitable to assume that the contemptuous ones would come forward at the last moment should an actual attack take place, they would then be of very little use.

If everyone bears a hand, the burden is lightened. I do not think there would be much opposition if the Government insisted on every able-bodied man attending a few drills regularly. This might be called conscription but I venture to think it would also be.

COMMON SENSE.

THE T.K.K. SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

The Toyo-Kisen Kaisha has decided to extend the service of their South America Line to Los Angeles and Panama. Full details are not yet available, but it is expected that the service will be quickened and better facilities offered to first and second class travel. The first steamer on the new run, the s.s. *Kiyo Maru*, has already left Hongkong, and the s.s. *Ango Maru*, a new twin-screw geared turbine steamer of 18,500 tons displacement, is scheduled to leave Hongkong on Wednesday, the 10th March next.

his earnings, he may not be able to go to the front, but his salary will not be reduced by joining the Volunteers in Hongkong. There are very few men in the East whose health is so bad that they could not meet the requirements of the local Corps, in respect of physical well-being, and in some instances the work in the open has proved just what was needed for men inclined to stay indoors too much.

In addition to the question of the future, "What's did you do?" there will be asked, "What did you enable others to do for you?" as an alternative. Some have health and strength, some have money or influence, and the cry "Business as usual" should be qualified by "for the Victors." This war will be a long war, a hard war, and it is up to every individual and firm to help in whatever capacity presents itself. The manager who presents in the name of the firm certain dollars to a Fund does not thereby buy immunity from personal service.

ROOKIE.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR.—I read with interest the effusion by "Shirker," and evidently your contributor got somebody "on the raw." There are few individuals who, if they try hard, cannot find some kind of excuse for "shirking." It seems to me that the Hongkong man has little or no excuse.

If a man has any people dependent upon his earnings, he may not be able to go to the front, but his salary will not be reduced by joining the Volunteers in Hongkong. There are very few men in the East whose health is so bad that they could not meet the requirements of the local Corps, in respect of physical well-being, and in some instances the work in

CHINESE OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Capt. S. Barcham	16th Jan.	See Special
OF CALL				Advertisement
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	18th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and	NANKIN	Capt. G. Manley	20th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
PORT SAID, and				
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NAMUR	Capt. A. Collyer	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS
SWATOW AND SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 15th Jan.	11 A.M.	
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 16th Jan.	D'light.	
PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG	"KUEICHOV"	On 16th Jan.	11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 17th Jan.	D'light.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Jan.	4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Jan.	4 P.M.	
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 26th Jan.	4 P.M.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest of Electric Fans fitted; Extra State rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUOCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDENHAM	On 25th Jan.	On 14th Feb. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA" 5,435 tons, Capt. Langlands will be despatched for SHANGHAI, VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and MOJI on 23rd January.

S.S. "UMTA" 5,422 tons, Captain, Babb will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 4th February.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

AGENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 15th Jan. at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 19th Jan. at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. B. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 22nd Jan. at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 17th Jan. at 10 A.M.
		WEDNESDAY, 20th Jan. at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 26th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,700—18 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Mar.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at NOON.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £95.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wed., 10th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building,

TELEPHONE 291.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan. at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanoe	THURSDAY, 4th Feb. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHIBETORO MARU"		SUNDAY, 24th Jan. at D'light.

FOR FOOCHEW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	THURSDAY, 21st Jan. at Noon.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 17th Jan. at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 24th Jan. at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 20th Jan. at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soom Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

FOR	STEAMER	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	V. CIOTAT	On or about 25th Jan.	

HOMEWARD
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS ... DUMBEA ... On 23rd Jan. at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSIPPING on the Océ Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KATORI MARU	19,000	THURSDAY, 28th Jan. at 10 A.M.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 11th Feb. at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Jan. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb. at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 15th Jan. at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HITACHI MARU	13,600	WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb. at Noon.
	SANUKI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 15th Jan.
	IYO MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 16th Jan.
NAGASAKI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI and KOBE	WAKASA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong.
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs., 28th Jan.
KAMO	16,000	Thurs., 11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	Thurs., 25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA	16,000	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUTA	25,000	Thurs., 6th Apr.
YASAKI	16,000	Thurs., 22nd Apr.
MITSUKI	16,000	Thurs., 20th May.
KITANO	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.
FUSHIMI	25,000	Thurs., 3rd June.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500 Tons	Tues., 26th Jan.
SADO	12,500	Thurs., 9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	Thurs., 23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	Thurs., 9th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	Thurs., 23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	Thurs., 6th Apr.
ARI	12,500	Thurs., 20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	Thurs., 4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
leaves	to	3442G-HONG	to	from	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	PAI	KON	MARSEILLES and LONDON	LES	(London day later)
p.m.		Noon				
Thurs.						
Jan. 4	ARCADIA	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	MAJOJA	Feb. 13	Feb. 19
Jan. 18	NUBIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 29	MOOLTAN	Feb. 27	Mar. 5
	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	MOLDAVIA	Mar. 13	Mar. 19
	MALTA	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	EGYPT	Mar. 27	Apr. 2
Mar. 1	SABINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
	ASBATE	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MONGOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Mar. 29	ORIENTAL	Apr. 5	Apr. 9	MALWA	May 5	May 11
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	MOREA	May 19	May 25
	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MAJOJA	June 1	June 7
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

THE FARES to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £55. Return £97.	
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £44. " £36.	
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single £51. Return £91.	
2nd Saloon "B"	" " " £42. " £33.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Y'AMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'FORE	Due at M'BRILLES	Due at LONDON
NANKIN	about Jan. 4	about Jan. 15	about Jan. 20	about Jan. 25	about Feb. 22	about Mar. 3
NAMUL	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 5	May 4	May 12
NARE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 27
NOL ORE	Apr. 25	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 15	June 24
NAGOYA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The AMERICAN MAIL ex *Manchuria* arrived yesterday per *Sanuki Maru*.

The *Nubia*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Monday, the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 17th inst., at daylight.

FOR	DATE
Port Bayard	Friday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Friday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Sumbawa	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Friday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Thursday Island	Friday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Friday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Friday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, Burma and India via Calcutta	Friday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, DUTCH EAST INDIES	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 10.00 A.M. to 11 A.M.)	
Extra postage 10 cents.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	
The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 P.M.	
Philippine Islands	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Sulu and Batavia	Saturday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA	Saturday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 21st inst.)	
Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Tamsui	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou via Tamsui	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 21st inst.)	

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1914.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$15,000,000
Sterling ... \$15,000,000 at 2/-
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,000,000
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 10TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow. H. A. N. O. W. Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Peking, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsingtao, Hsinghai, HANGKOW: Wenchow, Shaochin, Chinsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KATZUNG: Changchun, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowku, Tsinan: Chongtun, Tientsin, Linchi, Lintsing, Tientsin, Yihuh, Hsinming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Fochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshih, Telling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON. KUEITANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuan, Changchun, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1914.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 8,780,000
Reserve Funds ... 3,780,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJIRO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Akon, Kagi, Makung, Taitung, Amoy, Kienlo, Oosaka, Tainan, Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taitung, Fochow, Kinkang, Singapore, Takow, Gima, Kobe, Shingaito, Tamsui, Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo.

LONDON BANKERS:

PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cheribon, Cheesha, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA,

Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Manila, Canton, Panama, Cebu, Peking, Colon, San Francisco, Hank w., Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 4,060,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 14th.

ON LONDON:

Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ... 1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight ... 1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months sight/10/10

ON PARIS:

Bank Bills, on demand ... 233
Credits, at 4 months sight ... 233 1/2

ON GERMANY:

On demand ... nom.
On NEW YORK: ... nom.
Bank Bills, on demand ... 45 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight ... nom.

ON HONGKONG:

Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 134 1/2

ON CALCUTTA:

Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
Bank, on demand ... 134 1/2

ON SHANGHAI:

Bank, at sight ... 78
Private, 30 days sight ... nom.
ON YOKOHAMA: On demand ... 81 1/2
ON MANILA: On demand ... 81 1/2
ON SINGAPORE: On demand ... 76 1/2
ON BATAVIA: On demand ... 107 1/2
ON BAHAMON: On demand ... 53 1/2 p.m.
ON SANGHAI: On demand ... 86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate, \$11.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... \$85.90
BAR SILVER, per oz. ... 22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents pieces ... \$18.70 discount.
Hongkong ... 10 ... \$19.10

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 14TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$785, buyers	
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12 all	\$11, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$7.30, buyers	
COITON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 125, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	125,000	\$10 all	\$51, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all	\$55	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	\$75, sellers	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$58, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$50 all	\$53	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 85	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10 all	\$5.30	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$37	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25 all	\$195	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10 all	\$244, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steamship Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6 all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10 all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/- all	\$51, sales	
INSURANCES.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50	\$340, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20	\$150	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$25 \$5	\$385, buyers	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$100	\$790, sales	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$100 \$50	\$200	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000			
LANDS AND ESTATE AGENTS.				
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$100 \$75	\$200	
Humbro's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$71	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50 \$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50 all	\$71	
Mastheadpitt tot Mijun, Pooch-on	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 35	
Landow exploitation in Langkat				
MINING.				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	\$61, sellers	
Heeswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$1 all	\$26	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$24, sellers	
Troms Mine, Limited	160,000	\$10 all	\$76	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 \$1	\$10, buyers	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10 all	\$5	
Pulper et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50 all	\$20	
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$31, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$14, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$53, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$30	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$22 1/2, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25 all	\$66, sales	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1 all	\$7 1/2	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	4,000	\$10 all	\$12, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25 all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$41, sellers	
STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.				
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 all	\$61, sellers	
Watson & Co. A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10 all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$18	

Loans.

Chinese Imperial 1915 ... Tls. 767,200. ... Tls. 250 ... 7 1/2 p. annum ... Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

"THREE CASTLES" "DIAMOND" SIZE GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.

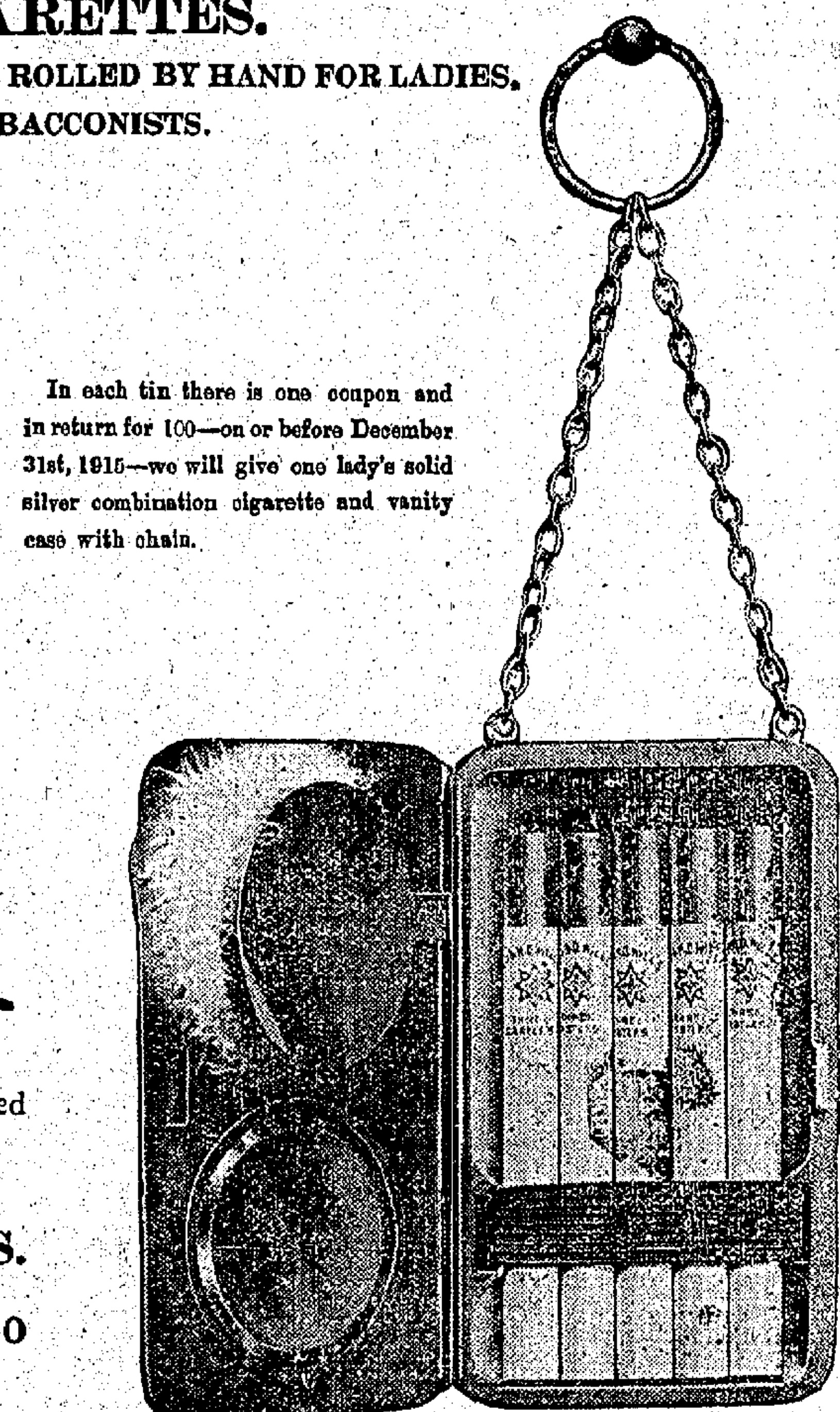
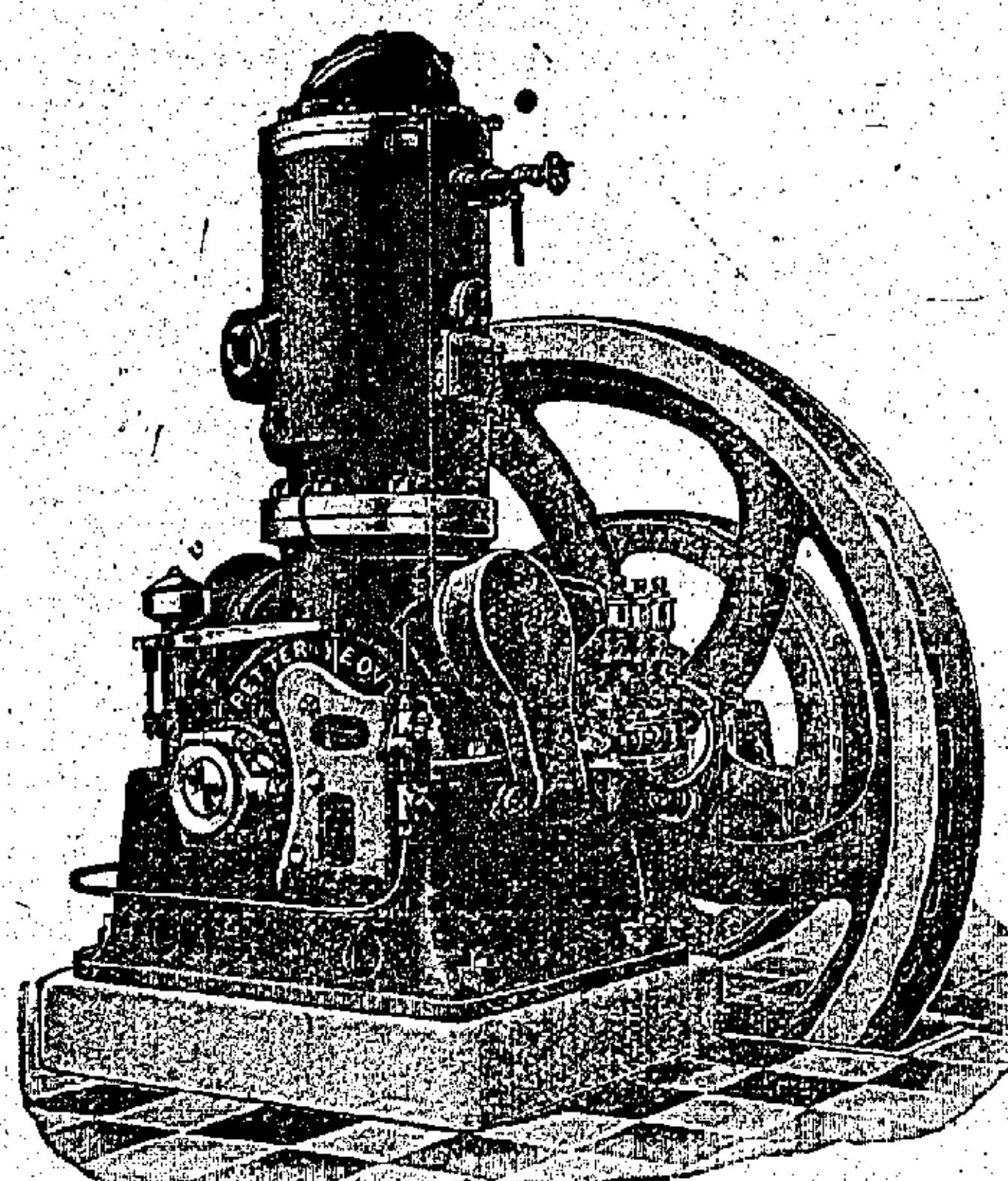
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75 Cents a Tin of 40 Gold-Tipped Cigarettes.

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Coffee & Milk as served in France, but "made in England."

MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, luscious Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions—and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.

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NO TIME.

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